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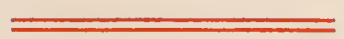


ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

for the Year 1952



M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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BOROUGH OF TEWKESBURY

*To the Mayor,
Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Tewkesbury*

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the Hygiene Conditions and Vital Statistics of the Borough for the year 1952.

It includes the report of the Sanitary Inspector and is compiled to conform with Articles 6(3) and 17(5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and it incorporates the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 2/53 dated 22nd January, 1953.

In accordance with instructions the distribution of this report is a wide one and includes :—

The Ministry of Health.

The County Medical Officer of Health.

The Ministry of Food.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The health of the Borough has been good during the year and it continues to have very satisfactory Vital Statistics. The birth rate is considerably higher and the death rate considerably lower than that for England and Wales, and other very satisfactory features are the low infantile mortality rate and the fact that there have been no deaths of mothers in child-birth since 1944.

Full particulars of the environmental health conditions are given in the report, but the delay in the construction of new sewage disposal works is much to be regretted.

I should like to thank the Mayor and the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the sympathetic way in which they deal with my recommendations, and finally should like to thank the Borough's officials for their assistance, mentioning especially Mr. Rhodes whose work is clearly shewn in this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,

June, 1953.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY

- M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural Joint M.O.H. Committee, and County Divisional Medical Officer of Health for No. 5 Division (Gloucester Area Health Sub-Committee).
- J. H. RHODES, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and Inspector under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts.

Adoptive Legislation in force in the Borough.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 (Section 1)—adopted 1st January, 1934.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 75)—Provision of Regulation Dustbins—adopted 21st March, 1938.

Bye-laws.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures—adopted 1st November, 1938.

Building Bye-laws—adopted 18th March, 1940.

Handling, etc., and Sale of Food in the Open Air—adopted 21st April, 1952.

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the Borough, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the causes of death will be found in Table 28.

Table 1 **Infantile Births and Deaths**

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Com- bin'd Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births ..	50	59	109	3	4	7	116
Still Births	2	2	4	—	—	—	4
Infant Deaths :							
(a) 0-4 weeks	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) 4 weeks-1yr.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1

Table 2 **Deaths**

Total Deaths	Male 36	Female 22	Total 58
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Table 3 **Birth and Death Rates**

	Borough of Tewkesbury	England and Wales
Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 pop'n	21.3	} 15.3
*Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	21.3	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	33.3	22.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.65	} 11.3
*Corrected „ „ „ „	9.05	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1000 live births ...	17.2	27.6
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate Live Births ...	18.5	} not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate Live Births ...	Nil	
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1000 total births ...	Nil	
		0.72

*NOTE.—The Corrected Birth and Death Rates are obtained by multiplying the Crude Rates by the factors 1.0 and 0.85 respectively. These factors are supplied by the Registrar-General and serve to make the Crude Rates for the District comparable with the Rates for the country as a whole, or with the Rates of any other area, whose Rates have been similarly modified.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres) 2,651 (including 96 acres of water).

Population (Registrar-General's estimate of Home Population mid-1952), 5,446.

Number of inhabited houses (December 31st, 1952) according to rate books 1,713.

Sum represented by a penny rate £130 (gross).

Social Conditions and Chief Industries.

Tewkesbury is a small and ancient, but very-well-known town. It is of very considerable interest to the visitor as is obvious if one looks at the map produced by the Planning Authority. This shows that a large proportion of the buildings in the town are coloured red which indicates that they are of special architectural or historic interest.

Industry in the town is well varied, thus reducing the likelihood of severe unemployment. Industries comprise flour milling, boat building, light engineering and the hotel and catering trades. Messrs. Dowty Equipment Ltd. are converting buildings in Station Street for use as a factory which should open this year.

Unemployment.

The following information was kindly given by Mr. B. W. Wheeler, the Manager of the local Employment Exchange :—

1. Unemployment.

This has remained consistently low throughout the year 1952. The monthly average was 14.6 for males and 9.1 for females. The highest figure for males being 24 in November, and for females 13 in the same month.

In most cases, unemployment was of short duration, and, so far there has been very little difficulty in placing workers in fresh employment when they become unemployed.

2. Employment.

The general employment position remains very satisfactory throughout the Employment Exchange Area, and there is every prospect of this position continuing.

The engineering and building industries have shown increased activity, and have absorbed most of the labour which has become available.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of pathological specimens, and analyses of milk and ice-cream samples, etc., is carried out at the laboratory of the Gloucester Royal Hospital, under the Medical Research Council scheme. (There is no charge for this work).

Water and sewage analyses, taken by this Department, are carried out by the Council's Analysts, Messrs. Ellis & Turner, Public Analysts, Gloucester.

Water analyses in respect of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board's Works are carried out by the Resident Chemist.

Hospitals.

The Council have no responsibility for arranging hospital treatment, except with regard to old people in need of care and attention, and dealt with under the National Assistance Acts.

Infectious disease cases are admitted either to Gloucester City Isolation Hospital at Over (Gloucester, Stroud and Forest Hospital Management Committee) or to Delancy Hospital, Cheltenham (Cheltenham Hospital Group Management Committee).

Ambulance Facilities.

There is one ambulance at the Ambulance Station in Mill Street with three full-time drivers. This service is under administration of the County Council. Infectious disease cases are transported by the Isolation Hospitals Ambulances.

Nursing in the Home.

The two District Nurses who undertake midwifery and general nursing in the Borough and the Parishes of Ashchurch, Tredington and Twyning work under the County Health Committee, while the local Voluntary Association supervises secretarial and nurses welfare matters.

Home Help Service.

This service is administered by the Area Health Committee of the County Council. It has many uses in that it often enables the family to keep together by providing just the extra domestic help needed, and in a number of cases saves the need for hospitalization.

The main types of disability where this assistance is given, are Maternity, General Sickness, Tuberculosis, Chronic Illness and Old Age.

In December, 1952, 25 cases were being cared for and there were 18 part-time Home Helps in the District.

Tewkesbury Old People's Welfare Committee.

This Committee is doing very valuable voluntary work for old people. The club meetings are very popular, with an average attendance of 100. There is a "meals-on-wheels" service every Tuesday, when about 20 meals are provided, for which the old people pay 9d. although the cost is 1s. 6d. There are also reduced rate chiropody and holiday schemes. Much of the money required is raised by the old people themselves at their annual sale of work.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

I. CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

This centre is under the general administration of the Area Health Sub-Committee of the County Council which includes members of this Council. It is held weekly in the Town Hall and is run by a Voluntary Committee.

The valuable work done at this Centre is shown in Table 4 and very great thanks are due to the Voluntary Committee and helpers.

Table 4

No. of Sessions	No. of New Children in 1951		No. of Children on Register at end of year		Total No. Attendances during year	
	Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1
51	89	21	61	62	1285	749

2. TEWKESBURY CLINIC. MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

This clinic opens as follows :—

Minor Ailments Clinic. Daily during term (a doctor attends one Thursday a month).

Orthopedic Clinic. Weekly on Tuesday attended by an orthopedic nurse.

Ante-natal Clinic. Weekly on Wednesday afternoons.

Speech Therapy Clinic. Weekly on Friday mornings.

TEWKESBURY HOSPITAL.

Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat clinics are held as required.

Orthopedic Clinic. A specialist visits every two months or as required.

Chest Clinic. The chest physician attends fortnightly or as required.

MORTUARIES.

The Tewkesbury Hospital Mortuary is used, £1 5s. od. being charged for each case.

During the war arrangements were made for a room in the cemetery building to be available in case of emergency. This accommodation was never used and would need considerable work doing on it to make it satisfactory, as at present there is no proper drainage or electric light.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supplies.

MAIN SUPPLIES.

Water is supplied in bulk to the Corporation by the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board whose purification works lie within the Borough.

The process of purification of the water which is drawn from the River Severn consists of sedimentation with alum, rapid sand filtration and chloramination. (Pre-treatment and terminal treatment).

Complaints of periodic unpleasant taste have been made during the year. This is mainly caused by chloro-phenol compounds which are produced by the action of chlorine on the traces of phenol compounds periodically present in the River Severn. Although exceedingly unpleasant, there are no grounds for considering it a danger to health.

The storage reservoir, mentioned in my last report, was brought into use in August, 1952. New pumps were installed and the reservoir cleaned out. It provides a storage reservoir for Tewkesbury town (not Prior's Park) with about 12 hours retention. This retention should reduce complaints of "chlorine" taste.

Regular analyses, both chemical and bacteriological, are carried out and the results shown in Table 5 were supplied by the courtesy of the Resident Chemist (J. Henderson, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.).

Table 5

SUPPLY	Bacteriological Analyses		Chemical Analyses	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Raw river water	—	87	—	625
Treated river water	231	—	624	—
Domestic	464	—	560	—

Main Water Supplies in the Borough.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Table 6 shows the number of houses and population served on the 31st December, 1952.

Table 6

No of houses with main supply in house. (estimated)	Pop.	No. of Houses served by stand pipes (estimated)	Pop.
1363	4279	332	1110

New connection made to public mains during the year—26.

Extensions of mains during the year—150 yards in Priors Park.

Well Supplies.

Table 7 shews the houses in the Borough without main water.

Table 7.

Address	Water Supply	No. of Houses	Population Served
3 and 4 Mill Street ...	Well	2	3
1 Trinity Walk ...	"	1	2
Park Farm Cottages ...	"	2	8
Rayer's Hill Cottages	"	1	3
Tewkesbury Park ...	"	2	8
The Mythe Hook ...	River	3	8
Upper Lode Locks ...	"	5	18
Avon Lock Cottage	"	1	2
Kennel's Cottage ...	"	1	5
Total		18	57

Informal notices have been served requiring the provision of a piped water supply to the first three houses listed above. This work is now in hand in respect of Nos. 3 and 4 Mill Street. No main supplies are at present available at the remaining addresses.

As only 18 out of the 1,713 houses in the Borough are without main water the position can be regarded as satisfactory.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION.

Sewerage.

With regard to the proposed new sewers and sewage works the Ministry has been given, by the Consulting Engineers, 1st May, 1953, as the starting date for the work.

A small number of 30" cast iron pipes are now on the site, whilst pumps and electrical gear (which are subject to a 2 years delivery date) are expected by August, 1953.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of refuse has continued as in previous years; controlled tipping was carried out at the Swilgate Tip during the winter and spring, and at the Walton Cardiff Tip during the summer months. Owing to a slump in the market in April, the collection of waste paper was virtually discontinued during the year, and the Council have large stocks in hand. The market showed slight signs of revival at the end of the year.

Refuse Receptacles.

It was satisfactory to note that the ban on the manufacture of galvanized iron refuse bins was lifted during the year. As a result the quality of new bins being provided is much improved.

Latrine Accommodation.

Many of the older houses in the town are still served by closets without water and flushing arrangements, but owing to the poor condition of most of these dwellings the expense of converting the closets into water closets can hardly be justified.

Public Lavatories.

The acquisition of a suitable site on which to build new lavatories near the main 'bus stop in Church Street is still the subject of negotiations by the Council.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public swimming baths in the Borough and, although people continue to use the Rivers Severn and Avon, the pollution of these rivers makes this practice inadvisable.

A preliminary application to the Ministry for approval in principle to spend a sum of £3,000 on the provision of small children's swimming pool at the rear of the Car Park was refused. The Council is to make further representations on this matter.

Rivers and Streams.

Duties in connection with pollution are carried out by the River Severn Board, an Authority created under the River Boards Act, 1948. With the provision of the new Borough sewage works the pollution of the river below the town will be considerably reduced.

Owing to the fact that water supplies for the town and a large part of Gloucestershire are drawn from the Severn at Tewkesbury, it is essential that towns higher up the river do not cause pollution by the discharge of impurities.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

A summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Department is tabulated below.

Table 8

		No. of Inspections	Notices Served		Defects remea'd after Notice	
			Info'm'l	Formal	Ino'm'	Formal
Dwelling Houses	...	98	34	—	30	—
Factories, etc.	...	31	6	—	6	—
Bakehouses	...	15	3	—	3	—
Food Premises	...	98	4	—	4	1
Slaughterhouses	...	—	None	in use	since	1939
Water Supplies	...	11	2	—	—	—
Drainage and Sewerage	...	107	26	—	26	—
Infectious Disease	...	5	Disinfection carried out as required			
Pests	...	43	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	...	230	10	—	10	—
Total		650	85	—	79	1

Shops Act, 1950.

The Council's part-time Inspector for the administration of this Act with regard to closing time reports that no serious infringements have taken place and legal action was not necessary.

This Department is concerned with Section 38 dealing with hygiene arrangements, etc., for shop employees. 28 inspections were made. Washing facilities were provided at 3 shops during the year, and several minor defects were remedied.

Offensive Trades.

Two Rag and Bone Dealers operate in the Back of Avon and St. Mary's Lane. No complaints have been received.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There is no trade requiring any action under this Act in the Borough.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-1936.

These Acts are administered by the Sanitary Inspector. Fifteen licences were issued for the storage of petrol. Inspections were carried out and arrangements were found to be generally satisfactory.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

One Pet Shop Licence has been granted by the Council in respect of premises in Red Lane used for the purposes of breeding and selling dogs. Several visits were made during the year and conditions found to be very satisfactory.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations, 1877-1925.

No action has been necessary during the year.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints have been made during the year.

Common Lodging Houses

The last Common Lodging House in the Borough was closed in 1939.

Disinfestation (Bed Bugs, Fleas, etc).

During the year 9 infestations were reported and dealt with. Houses from which tenants were re-housed into Council house were treated where necessary.

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The arrangement whereby the services of a rodent operator are shared with Cheltenham Rural District Council has worked very well throughout the year. Details are as set out in my Annual Report for 1950.

The following is a summary of the work carried out in the Borough :

Table 9.

Property	Inspections	Treatments
Private Dwellings	12	11
Council Houses and Hutments	1	1
Farms	15	14
Business Premises	84	76
Sewage Works	8	—
Refuse Tips	16	16
Surveys	1	—
Total	137	118

In addition to the above, two maintenance treatments of the sewers in the district were carried out in April and September.

Details of Work Carried Out on Refuse Tips and Sewage Works.

Table 10.

Property	Action Taken	Result
Gander Lane Tip	Pre-baited and poisoned Eight treatments	Satisfactory
Walton Cardiff Tip	Pre-baited and poisoned Eight treatments.	Satisfactory
Sewage Works	Eight inspections	Satisfactory

The cost of this service for private owners is recovered as follows :

PRIVATE DWELLINGS :

A small charge is made (nil in necessitous cases) and the balance is subject to a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

BUSINESS PREMISES AND FARMS :

The Council has 11 contracts with farms and business firms; other premises can obtain treatment on payment of full cost.

The cost to the Council of treating its sewers, refuse tips, etc., is subject to a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

CAMPING SITE.

The Council own one large camping site in Pageant Meadow; this is used mainly during August and most of the campers live under canvas, there being room for about 150 tents without any congestion. Elsan lavatories, main water stand pipes and refuse bins are provided. The Council also owns a Caravan Site with accommodation for 30 to 40 caravans adjacent to the Municipal Car Park and public baths and lavatories.

One private camping site is licensed by the Council, the maximum number of about 12 caravans of a good type use it at any one time. Facilities are provided, and an improved sewage disposal system has been brought into use during the year.

There are 3 individual caravans licensed in the Borough.

HOUSING.

Number of new house erected during the year :—

(a)	By the Local Authority				
	(i) Temporary prefabricated ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(ii) Permanent Non-traditional ...	...	...	...	12
	(iii) Permanent Traditional ...	...	...	...	10
(b)	By other authorities ...	...	...	...	Nil
(c)	Tewkesbury Housing Society ...	...	...	...	Nil
(d)	Private Enterprise ...	...	...	...	4
					—
			Total	...	26
					—

Construction of new housing was not spectacular during the year, but when considered with the housing programme for 1953 shews a steady improvement. The fact that the number of applicants for re-housing which on 31st December, 1951, was 403 has dropped to 282 on 31st December, 1952, shews that new housing is having a considerable effect in reducing local re-housing requirements.

HOUSING UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1952 :—

Cornish Unit Houses (Council)	4 (nearing completion).
Traditional Houses (Council)	20 (12 three-bedroom and 8 two-bedroom).
Traditional Houses (County Council)	2 (for County Constabulary)
Traditional Houses (private)	2

PROGRAMME FOR 1953 :—

(i) Completion of 28 houses as detailed above.

(ii) Erection of houses as follows :—

Priors Park Estate.

Traditional Houses 19 and 4 shops.

Oldfield Estate.

Traditional Houses 22 (three-bedroom).

(iii) Private Licences.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 93/52 instructed Local Authorities to issue private building licences, without question, subject to planning and bye-law consent, and provided the house does not exceed 1,000 sq. ft. This instruction is likely to increase private development in the Borough.

The total number of dwellings erected by the Council up to 31st December, 1952, under the various Housing Acts is 482 (well over a quarter of the total number of houses in the Borough). In addition the Council own or have requisitioned the following :—

Requisitioned properties	3 houses, 16 flats and 5 huts.
Old Corporation Houses	20
Holm Cottages	12
Lock-up Shops	5

Authority to sell the 482 Council houses erected under the Housing Acts has been given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in Circular 64/52.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).		51
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	98
(b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, etc.		Nil
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	Nil
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. (This number is in addition to those previously reported).		10
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		34

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

(a) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers		30
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
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(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
--	-----

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices

(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
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(c) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 and the Water Act, 1945, Section 30.

(i) Number of houses in which a main water supply was provided after service of formal notices.

(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(d) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	I
---	-----	-----	-----	---

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	...	...	...	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.

It is not likely that there has been any reduction, as the population has increased during the year at a relatively greater rate than new house construction.

5. Clearance Areas.

It is hoped to re-start on Clearance Areas in 1953.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 (Section 47).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (Amendment) ACT 1951.

Your Medical Officer of Health has authority to take action when necessary under Section 1 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

During the year formal action was only necessary in one case. Following admission to Holm Hospital the patient improved considerably in her physical condition and has not, to date, expressed any wish to leave hospital.

The Amending Act of 1951 is very useful by making immediate removal to Hospital possible in cases urgently needing care and attention.

REPORT ON RE-HOUSING PROGRESS

by the Housing Manager.

The number of families re-housed during the year was 33, of which 8 were re-housed in requisitioned property and the rest in new houses or houses become vacant.

In addition, 28 transfers were made to secure the best use of available accommodation.

Three huts at Mythe Camp and the last hut at Southwick Park were vacated during the year leaving a total of 5 at Mythe Camp still occupied.

The number of houses completed in the year was less than the preceding year, and although through weeding out the number of housing applications was reduced, the new applications exceeded the new building by more than 4 to 1.

The number and analysis of applicants as at the 31st December, 1952, is set out below.

O.A.P's	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 Bed and Over	Total
18	67	140	47	10	282
6.4%	23.8%	49.6%	16.7%	3.6%	100%

Total number of tenancies administered by the Housing Department was 543.

F. R. RAYNER,
Housing Manager.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supplies.

The supervision of dairy farm premises and milk production is generally the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, whilst the County Council license and supervise the Pasteurizing Depot situated in the Borough. The Council's powers under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 with regard to the spread of infectious diseases by milk have not had to be invoked during the year.

The Council is responsible for the issue of licences and registration as shown in Tables 11 and 12, and for retail milk sampling as shown in Table 13.

Table 11 Issue of Licences for Milk Dealers.

<i>Classification of Milk</i>	<i>Dealers' Licences</i>		<i>Supplementary Licences</i>	
Accredited ...	—	...	—	...
Tuberculin Tested...	—	...	—	...
Pasteurised ...	2	...	2	...
Sterilised ...	—	...	—	...
Non-designated ...	—	...	—	...

NOTE.—Supplementary Licences are issued to dealers who distribute milk from premises situated outside the Borough.

Table 12 Milk Registrations

No. of Milk Distributors Registered	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Dairy Premises Registered	...	...	...	...	1

Table 13 Retail Milk Sampling.

<i>Nature of Test</i>	<i>Results of Tests</i>	
	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Coliform bacteria or plate count (cleanliness) ...	9	5
Methylene Blue (keeping quality) ...	6	—
Biological (presence of T.B. etc.) ...	1	—
Phosphatase (efficiency of pasteurisation) ...	7	—

Satisfactory repeat samples were obtained from the above 5 unsatisfactory supplies.

ANTHRAX ORDER 1938

No case was notified during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No case occurred during the year, although it was very widespread, and stand-still orders were in force at various times, practically throughout the country.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

No action was necessary during the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There have been no registered slaughterhouses in the Borough since 1939 and centralised slaughtering is carried out in Cheltenham Abattoir, all carcasses being inspected by Cheltenham Corporation Sanitary Inspectors.

Slaughter of Home-Fattened Pigs.

No requests were made to the Sanitary Inspector for the inspection of the carcasses of pigs slaughtered for home consumption.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Transport and Handling of Meat.

A special-purpose lorry is used for the transport of meat to shops in the Borough, and on occasional inspections by the Sanitary Inspector during the year conditions were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Notification is made to this Department when hotels, shops or individuals have any food which is suspected of being unsound. The following table shows the articles dealt with as unfit for human consumption :—

Table 14

Article			Non Preserved	Preserved (tinned)
Meat	...	...	130 lbs.	75 lbs.
Ham	...	...	37 „	289 „
Milk	...	...	— „	23 „
Fish	...	...	168 „	3 „
Fruits (various)...	...	...	— „	669 „
Miscellaneous	...	...	235 „	—
Vegetables (various)	...	...	— „	79 lbs.

Total weight of foodstuffs : 15 cwts. 1 qtr.

It will be seen that tins of ham and fruits form the two largest totals in the above table—the majority of these had been processed and packed in foreign countries.

Ice Cream

There are 27 registered retailers of ice cream in the Borough, of which 4 manufacture their own, while the remainder purchase ice cream produced outside the district.

Eighteen samples of ice cream were taken for examination for cleanliness and the results are shown below.

Table 15.

Type of Ice Cream	Grade				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Complete Cold Mix (Unwrapped)	1	1	—	—	2
Heat Treated (within the Borough) „	1	2	—	—	3
Heat Treated (outside the Borough) „ (Unwrapped)	2	5	—	—	7
Heat Treated (outside the Borough) (Wrapped)	2	4	—	—	6
Totals	6	12	—	—	18

All samples taken came within grades 1 and 2, both of which are regarded as satisfactory. There has been a consistent improvement since 1950 when more than half of the samples taken were unsatisfactory.

It will be seen from Table 16 that one formal sample of ice cream was taken by the County Sampling Officer and complied with the Ministry of Food standards as regards fat content, solids not fat, and sugar.

Bakehouses

There are 5 bakehouses in the Borough. Fifteen inspections were carried out and several minor defects were remedied.

Catering and Licensed Trades.

One complaint concerning a portion of cooked liver served at a local hotel was made to this Department. This food was submitted to the Council's Analysts for a full examination and was reported to be wholesome and fit for human consumption.

Improvements have been made to several licensed premises and restaurants during the year. New applicants for catering licences are referred to this Department by the Ministry of Food before licences are granted. Inspections are made and alterations or improvements suggested where necessary.

Food Poisoning.

No case was notified during the year.

Hygiene in Food Shops.

The general standard in the Borough is good, and is closely supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.

Adulteration.

Sampling of food, etc., for this purpose is undertaken by the County Weights and Measures Department, who have kindly supplied the following information as to the operation of the Act during 1952 :—

Table 16

Food or drug	No of Samples		Genuine	Not Genuine	Remarks
	Formal	Inform'l			
Milk	14	34	42	6	(one Vendor notified)
Pork Sausages	2	—	2	—	
Fish Paste	—	1	1	—	
Sardines	—	1	1	—	
Blackcurrant Puree	—	1	1	—	
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	
Horseradish Sauce	—	1	1	—	
Mustard	—	1	1	—	
Ground White Pepper	—	1	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	
Dried Mint	—	1	1	—	
Lemon Cheese	—	1	1	—	
Beans in Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	
Table Jelly	—	2	2	—	
Mixed Spice	—	1	1	—	
Ice Cream	1	—	1	—	
Strawberry Flavouring Essence	—	1	1	—	
Sal Volatile	—	1	1	—	
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	
Aspirin	—	2	2	—	
Totals	17	53	64	6	

The Chief Sampling Officer reports that in one case of an unsatisfactory sample of milk a further sample was taken from the same source and proved to be genuine. In two further cases other samples were taken from churns forming part of the same consignment and the figures bulked gave a satisfactory result. In the remaining two cases it had not been possible to obtain further samples.

It is satisfactory to note that except for milk all samples were genuine.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

Table 17

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. of Premises in Registr	No. of Inspect'ns	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecut'd
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	5	6	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	38	23	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excl. outworkers)	5	2	—	—
Total	48	31	6	—

Table 18 2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	No. of Defects Referred to by H.M.I H.M.I.		No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness Sec. 1	4	4	—	2	—
Overcrowding Sec. 2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. Sec. 3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation Sec. 4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffect. drain. of floors Sec 6	—	—	—	—	—
Latrines. Sec. 7					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	5	—
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not inc. Homework)	3	3	—	3	—
Total..	13	13	—	11	—

Table 19. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August List as required	No. of cases of default in sending lists	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	Cases of work in Unwhole- some Premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
Wearing apparel (Making)	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table 27 shews the incidence of notifiable Infectious Disease by age groups during the year. There were 146 notifications during the year of which 116 were measles and 23 whooping cough.

Diphtheria and Immunization.

Tables 21 to 23 give details as to diphtheria immunization. These are kindly given to me by the County Medical Officer of Health, and I think they are of interest to this Council.

The number of children immunized shews a drop compared with 1951, and this is partly due to the falling birth rate. (125 births in 1950 compared with 104 in 1951).

It is very satisfactory to note that there has been no case of diphtheria in the Borough since 1946.

Smallpox and Typhoid.

No cases occurred and no contacts were notified as coming into the Borough and requiring supervision.

Infantile Paralysis (Acute Polio-Myelitis).

There were no cases during the year.

Infectious Disease in Schools.

Table 20 shews the incidence of infectious disease according to returns submitted by head teachers. This table is of interest as it shews the incidence of chicken pox, mumps and influenza which are not notifiable by general practitioners.

Table 20

School	Average No. on Register	Sc. F.	Measles	Wh. C.	Ch. Pox	Mumps	Flu	Diph.
Infants C. of E.	213	4	45	17	5	1	—	—
Junior C. of E.	160	1	8	1	2	3	—	—
Junior Council	198	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
Sec'dary Modern	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls' High	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boys' Grammar	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1292	5	57	18	7	8	—	—

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Memorandum issued by the Ministries of Health and Education, it was not considered necessary to close any schools because of infectious disease.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Table 21 **Child Population immunised during 1952**

No of children who completed full course immunisation, 1952	Age at the date of final injection		Total under 15
	0-5 years	5-14 years	
During $\frac{1}{2}$ yr. ending 30.6.52	51	5	56
„ „ 31.12.52	39	6	45
Total	90	11	101

Table 22 **Child Population receiving a maintenance dose during 1952** (i.e. a reinforcing dose a few years after the Primary immunisation).

During half-year ending 30.6.52 ...	3
During half-year ending 31.12.52	5
TOTAL for 1952	8

Table 23 **Diphtheria notifications and deaths in relation to Immunisation** (Children under 15 years only)

Notifications		Deaths	
Cases Notified	Cases Immunised	Immunised	Not Immunised
—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table 24. Tuberculosis—New cases and deaths in 1952

Ages	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1—	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1+	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10+	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15+	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
20+	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25+	1	2	..	..	...	...	..	...
35+	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
45+	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55+	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65+	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Age not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	...

Table 25. No. of cases on Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last 3 years.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	per 1000 population
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1950	13	13	2	4	32	6.1
1951	17	15	1	3	36	6.8
1952	20	17	1	1	39	7.1

Table 26—New Cases and Deaths in the last 3 years.

Year	NEW CASES					DEATHS					Tot
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Tot	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female		
1950	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	
1951	4	6	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	..	
1952	7	4	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action has been necessary under the above Regulations and Act.

Re-Housing of Tuberculosis Cases.

Of the total of 39 cases on the Tuberculosis Register 20 are living in Council houses, and almost all the rest are living under satisfactory conditions. Badly housed cases are reported to the Housing Committee and special consideration is given to these cases; as good housing is one of the essentials in the cure and prevention of tuberculosis.

Table 27

Notification of Infectious Diseases in 1952 by age groups

	Age										Total	Cases to Hosp.	Deaths
	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	N.K.			
Scarlet Fever	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	7	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	...
Ac. Polio-myelitis (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Polio-myelitis (N.P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excl. G.M.)	9	29	27	46	3	1	1	...	...	...	116	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Inf. Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ophthal. Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria (contr. E.W.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	37	37	54	4	1	3	...	...	...	146	3	1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH IN 1952.

Table 28 gives the causes of death in the Borough in accordance with the abbreviated list of 36 groups of the World Health Organization Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

Table 28.

Causes of Death			Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	...	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	...	—	—
3	Syphilitic Diseases ...	...	—	—
4	Diphtheria ...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough ...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ...	...	—	—
7	Ac: poliomyelitis ...	...	—	—
8	Measles ...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	—	—
10	*Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	...	2	—
11	„ „ lung, bronchus ...	...	1	—
12	„ „ breast ...	...	—	—
13	„ „ uterus ...	...	—	—
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ...	...	6	3
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	...	—	—
16	Diabetes ...	...	—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	2	5
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	...	5	2
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	...	—	—
20	Other Heart Disease ...	...	7	6
21	Other circulatory disease ...	...	—	1
22	Influenza ...	...	—	—
23	Pneumonia ...	...	—	1
24	Bronchitis ...	...	2	—
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	...	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	...	2	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	—	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	...	1	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations ...	...	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	...	5	2
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	...	—	—
34	All other accidents ...	...	3	1
35	Suicide ...	...	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	...	—	—
Total Deaths ...			36	22

Explanatory Note—*Neoplasm equals cancer

